# The Chicago Tribune.

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## WASHINGTON.

### Supplemental Treaty for the Annexation of San Domingo.

### Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the House.

### Reduction Made in the Pay of Naval Officers.

### The Howard Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The bill amending the homestead laws in the interest of soldiers, which passed the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, provides that every private soldier and officer who has served in the army, and every seaman, marine, soldier or other person who served in the navy or marine corps or revenue marine during the rebellion, for ninety days, and received from or to the government, shall, without payment of any fee or commission to Engineers or Receivers, be entitled to enter one quarter-section of land, not mineral, of unappropriated public land subject to entry under the laws of the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the Homestead Act and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed, and all provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend to entries under this act. This bill has not yet been acted on in the Senate.

THE RAILROAD INTEREST.

The representatives of five railroads in Kansas and Missouri called on the Secretary of the Interior to-day to convince him that he has no power to prevent their several lines from going through the Osage Indian Reservations. Caleb Cushing spoke the argument, and, of course, pleaded his case with ability and force. Congress, at this session, has declined to give the permission which they ask, and it is claimed that new negotiations will be required to entries under this act. This bill has not yet been acted on in the Senate.

THE IMPEACHMENT PETITION.

The House Judiciary Committee, Senator Ingersoll present, this morning had the papers asking the impeachment of Mr. Justice Field, of the Supreme Bench, and Judge Hoffman, of the United States Circuit Court, California District. They are preferred by William Hastings, a rich and prominent lawyer of San Francisco, who has been debarred by these two Judges. The charges are very voluminous, and are of a personal and injurious to litigants. Some Californians say they are the outgrowth of a personal quarrel, but Mr. Hastings avows his readiness and ability to prove them. The committee does not yet indicate what it will do in the matter.

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage of Miss Downing, daughter of the confidential clerk of the city, to Rennie de Mortier, the young Frenchman, took place this evening at the residence of the bride's father. Cards had been issued for a grand wedding at the oldest Episcopal church, but the discovery was subsequently made that it could not take place there, for the reason that the groom had been divorced from a wife whom he married had a decree of divorce been granted to the husband in a private manner at Downing's house. Persons present report that everything passed as agreeably as could be wished.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

made considerable progress to-day in the House, as Mr. Davis' committee was fully sustained in

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Reduction of Pay.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend the Senate bills and amendments, arguing that the House bill was defective in many respects.

Messrs. POOL and CARPENTER spoke to the same effect, and the Senate bill was then concurred before the Senate as the pending amendments.

Mr. WARNER moved to amend the second section, to provide that fines shall not be forfeited by an officer for refusing or knowingly omitting election officer for refusing or knowingly omitting to give notice to a person, shall be paid in any person who shall sue for the same, instead of the party aggrieved.

The amendment was participated in by Messrs. HOLMAN, SCHENCK, PHELPS, WARNER, SIMMONS and SHELDON, who moved to strike out the bill itself; Mr. Warner's amendment as well as the bill itself; Mr. SHERMAN, who opposed the bill and defended the Senate amendment; STOCKTON and HAMILTON, of Maryland, GRIDER, of Kentucky, when the bill was finally passed.

THE TEXAS BILL.

The reading reason was consumed in a speech by Mr. CRAGIN in support of the bill to admit the State of Texas to the Union.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to allow him-

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under the Homestead act quarter sections of lands

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the lines of railroads and other public works to which they are entitled under existing laws.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial

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Mr. BUTLER, Mass., spoke in favor of his proposition to put discriminating duties on goods imported in American bottoms, viz.: a difference of 10 per cent. ad valorem in favor of goods imported in American wooden ships, but 15 per cent if in American iron ships.

Mr. CALKIN advocated the bill until the morning hour expired.

ELECTION CASES.

Mr. CESNA, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of Wadsworth against Hubbard, from the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring that Hubbard was not entitled to the seat. Statistics that he would gain it were on Tuesday next.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS to the 5th paragraph, adding 50 per cent to the pay of colonels.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the amendment, saying he introduced it for information. Appropriations had agreed to the rates of 1867, which would be increased.

Mr. WASHBURN, representing the committee, moved to strike out the paragraph, making the annual pay of naval officers as follows:

Admiral—At sea, $13,000; shore duty, $8,000.

Rear Admiral—At sea, $9,000; shore duty, $6,000.

Commodore—At sea, $6,000; shore duty, $4,500; waiting orders, $3,000; when retired, $3,375.

Captains—At sea, $4,500; shore duty, $3,500; waiting orders, $2,500; when retired, $3,000.

Commanders—At sea, $3,500; shore duty, $3,000; when retired, $2,625.

Lieutenant-Commanders—$2,750, $2,500, $2,000, $1,750.

Lieutenants—$2,000, $2,000, $1,800, $1,500.

Masters—$1,500, $1,500, $1,400, $1,200.

Engineers—$1,400, $1,200, $900, $800.

Mr. WASHBURN explained that according to relative rank as specified in the general order of the Navy Department of 1862.

Mr. WASHBURN explained that this annual pay would be in addition to the pay of the present grade of officers, and that the Secretary of the Navy had declared that he would not promote officers because of the reduction of pay. The object was to reduce the number of officers in the navy.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the amendment, and Mr. WASHBURN moved to strike out the paragraph, which was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN opposed these high salaries, and Mr. BUTLER defended the committee's amendment, which was agreed to—96 to 90.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend by substituting for instead of 30 as the ratio, and adopted.

The paragraph as amended fixed the Methodist Protestant Church Conference, in session at Baltimore, at 200,000 members, and a committee of five was appointed to answer.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment of Mr. Sargent increasing the pay of officers of the navy on sea duty, which was rejected, so as to increase the number to 200,000, in connection with the Centenary Church.

The bill was reported to the House and passed.

ADJOURNED.

## RELIGIOUS.

### The Methodist Sunday School Convention at Ottawa, Ill.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 18.—Returning thanks was a large audience, Mr. Wadsworth, of Evanston, was appointed chorister for the session.

On motion of Rev. H. J. Holmes, of Ottawa, a committee of five was appointed to report a plan of denomination and Superintendents of other Sunday-school conventions.

Rev. F. A. Hartin, of Freeport, spoke on the relation of the Sunday-school to the church.

Rev. N. H. Allen, of Mendota, spoke at length on the Sunday-school work. Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, Secretary of the M. E. Sunday-school Union, spoke on the relation of the Sunday-school to the church, and the importance of Sunday-school organization.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription:

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

## THE CONTRAST.

The debate in the Senate upon the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment grows interesting. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, who does not live within 1,000 miles of a rebel State, proposes to add penalties for any violation of the disfranchising clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. That amendment excludes a certain class of persons from holding any office under any State Government unless relieved of the disability by a vote of two-thirds of each house of Congress. Mr. Stewart proposes to make it a penal offence for such persons to hold office. This proposition brought up the whole subject of amnesty, and the further punishment of rebels, and it is curious to note the difference of opinion upon these measures among Republican Senators. Mr. Stewart is still for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He demands that men who have been admitted to suffrage under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and who elect officers in the rebel States, shall not themselves be eligible to any office.

Mr. Drake, of Missouri, is more than usually theatrical on this subject. Though the people of Missouri at the election this fall will vote to remove all political disabilities under the State Constitution, Mr. Drake is as inexorable in hunting down ex-rebels as he formerly was in pursuing the free negroes of his own State. Opposed to Stewart and Drake is Senator Warner of Alabama, an ex-officer of the Union army, who strongly advocates a general amnesty. In answer to the question whether the Southern loyalists had not asked for military protection against ex-rebels, Mr. Warner gave the crushing answer, that such was the fact, but that the disturbances were caused by the political disabilities imposed upon a large class of the people. So long as the law disfranchised and punished a man as a rebel, so long he would continue to be a rebel. The removal of these disabilities would remove all cause for disturbance. He advocated amnesty as a means of preserving the ascendency of the Republican party in the Southern States, and declared that two-thirds of the intelligent Republicans of those States looked upon the continuance of these disabilities as a hinderance to party success.

The voice of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, was still for war. He not only advocated political disabilities, but declared that their continuance was demanded by the Republican party, and that no man could favor their repeal without placing himself in antagonism to the party. He was for continuing the war so long as an ex-rebel of the disfranchised class remained, and he made an earnest appeal that the Republicans in Congress should make it a party measure to preserve the political disabilities which were imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

To this speech Senator Ferry, of Connecticut replied, denying Mr. Morton's authority to make an acceptance of his personal opinions, a test of fidelity to the Republican party. He treated the alleged rebellious proceedings at the South as fictitious, invented to influence Congressional action in favor of a few men in office, and insisted that the Republican party of the North was in favor of the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. Morton, nettled by this rebuke, declared that the Senator from Connecticut had made a speech entitling him to a seat on the Democratic side of the Senate. He then addressed the Difficult question involved in Georgia, which is importuning Congress to deprive the people of that State of the privilege of choosing their own rulers.

Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, and Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, representing States in which the disfranchised citizens reside, favored a general amnesty, and opposed any further disabilities. The latter repulsed Mr. Morton's assumption of authority to exclude him from the Republican party.

Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, stated that, at the last election in that State, the Republican party pledged itself in favor of amnesty, and the Legislature had redeemed that pledge by asking Congress to remove the disabilities from all persons in Mississippi. There were no disorders in Mississippi, and he was in favor of removing all disabilities from all persons professing to be loyal.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, thought the South very disloyal still; men continued to utter disloyal sentiments, and he was opposed to any amnesty.

Here is a precious contrast indeed. On the one side, Stewart, Morton, Drake, and Cameron—on the other, Warner, Sawyer, Johnson and Revels—the former for war, the latter for peace. When it comes to pass that "carpet-baggers" and colored Senators are to be read out of the Republican party because they are not political furies and relentless against the ex-rebels, it is time for all Republicans to examine the ground they stand on. It is easy to see what motive governs such individuals as Morton and Drake. Blood and thunder is their stock in trade. When the season of war, proscription, animosity, and anarchy comes to an end they will be out of employment. Peace is the very end of such men's existence; and they generally do what Given, Brooks, and scores of votes to carry an election, and the votes are forthcoming. A judicious reliance is placed upon the strength of the party in the rural districts, and that being carefully calculated, enough votes can always be polled in the city to make not only a sure thing of the election, but to put the majority beyond all avail. A register law, if used to be thought would block the little game of repeating and colonizing, but, however excellent the device is for scrupulous people, it did not throw a straw in the way of the energetic Democracy. It is as easy to invent names as it is to write them, and such a trifle as an oath was a stumbling-block which the Tammany Democracy trotted straight over when they took to the war-path. Of course, the Democrats opposed, as a traditional principle, the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored people, but it is only for the sake of consistency, and not at all because such extension would present any practical difficulty. We see how admirably they managed it in the election held day before yesterday. The colored men received their new-found right, and registered their names in a row, nobody objecting or preventing. But, when it came to voting, it was the white Democrats who voted on the colored man's register, and the poor darkey who got into early enough in the morning to vote on his own name, which his white brother had already appropriated! For a straightforward, unhesitating despotism, which sticks at nothing, and is never defeated, commend us to Tammany Hall. Louis Napoleon has been thought to be good at a coup d'etat; but, in the field with Tweed and Sweeny, he is nowhere.

The bar of this city have been in the habit of complaining that, in the selection of candidates for Judges, their wishes and preferences have not been consulted by the nominating conventions. The present opportunity seems to be a most favorable one for the legal profession to demonstrate their ability and wisdom in the selection of candidates for judicial positions. If there is any unanimity of feeling among the members of the bar on this subject, now is the time for them to exhibit it. If, in the selection of Judges, they are willing to surrender political prejudices, now is the time for them to do so. Should a large majority of the bar of this city agree upon a ticket, it is thought by the people will be very apt to take the matter into their own hands, and decide the question for themselves.]

Is it not possible, at a general meeting of the bar, to arrive at and obtain an expression of its opinion as to what gentlemen they desire to see elevated to the position of Circuit Judges? Petitions and letters of request will hardly answer the purpose. Signatures to such documents are easily procured, that they rarely express the sentiments of the signers, and are as often given as a mere matter of accommodation as for any other reason. The public will not be content with letters of request, or petitions, no matter how generously the bar may be signed. They desire an open expression of opinions and preference, and a fair showing of hands. Candidates will be selected by the bar. The world is all before you, to choose." If you want good Circuit Judges, let us see whether you can agree to select them.

The sentinel in the Methodist Episcopal Church upon the introduction of lay delegates into the General Conference was decided, virtually, on Saturday last, by the vote of the East Maine Annual Conference; 4,906 ministers have voted one, and 1,616 the other. Should the Mission Conference in Germany, which has sixty-five members, vote against it, the opponents of the measure would just lack one vote of one-fourth of the whole vote cast. The three-fourths vote necessary to carry the measure is, therefore, assured. The vote of the laity of the Church having been overwhelmingly in the same direction, this revolution in the constitution of the Methodist Church, to avoid which so much has been accomplished about forty years ago, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and which, at a later period, both her laity and clergy voted down by a large majority, has at last been consummated, mainly by efforts put forth in ten years. The movement is in a democratic direction, and is usually accepted as in harmony with the genius of our age and institutions. But a church is inherently a theocracy, and whether it succeeds in making it to harmonize with democratic principles and forms of government, remains to be seen. The Methodist Church, ruled by its clergy only, has been a body of vast energy, and, perhaps, one of the most successful propagandist institutions ever founded. In taking the laity into partnership in the exercise of governmental functions, it accommodates itself to an element necessarily less earnest, devoted and spiritual, and assimilates its form of government to that of churches which have proved themselves less united and powerful.

We yesterday published some figures showing the approximate annual compensation of the State's Attorney for this circuit. Mr. Reed calls attention to the fact that the actual sum received from the county, during 1869, was only $370, and that he received from Lake County only $50. He also states that, for the year 1869, his receipts from the State were only $1,000.

The statement that he received $1,157 from the State was taken from the Auditor's report, having been paid to Mr. Reed between December 1, 1868, and November 30, 1869. In regard to the payment by the city, the Comptroller reports, in his list of expenditures for the year ending April 1, 1870: "Reed C. H. Reed, $1,050."

Mr. Reed gives the following detailed statement of the payments made to him between March 31, 1866, and April 1, 1870, the period covered by the Comptroller's report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received Nov. 30, '68, for bill of Dec. '68 | $ 250 00 |
| Received Nov. 30, '69, for bill of Nov., '69 | 1,750 00 |
| Total received for previous fiscal year | $ 1,000 00 |
| Received Dec. 31, 1868, for Dec., 1868 | 250 00 |
| Received Nov. 30, 1869, for May, 1868 | 416 00 |
| Received Nov. 30, 1869, for June, 1868 | 416 00 |
| Received Nov. 30, 1869, for July, 1868 | 1,666 00 |
| Received Nov. 30, 1869, for Aug., 1868 | 416 00 |
| Received Feb. 15, 1870, for Oct., 1868 | 250 00 |
| Received Feb. 15, 1870, for Nov., 1868 | 250 00 |
| Actual receipts for services during year | $ 4,674 00 |
| Received April 30, 1870, for Dec., 1868 | 250 00 |
| Received April 30, 1870, for Jan., 1869 | 416 00 |
| Not yet paid, March 1869 | 416 00 |
| Not yet paid, March 1870 | 416 00 |
| Total bills for the year, as stated and unpaid | $ 1,498 00 |
| Add salary from State | 1,000 00 |
| Add received from county | 370 00 |
| Add received from fees | 176 00 |
| Total fees of State's Attorney | $3,044 00 |

The Springfield *Journal* is troubled because some of the Chicago newspapers published the new four-dollar bill before the Springfield newspapers did. The *Journal* says that one copy was incorrect, and it advises us to publish the constitution again.

We have compared our copy with that published by the Springfield *Journal*, and we find only two points of difference between them. One of these is, that the section of the schedule relating to the city of Quincy, as we published it, was inserted as "Section 26," while in the *Journal* it was Section 25. The other is, that we published the amendment in the schedule which suspends the operation of the Registry law in voting on the new constitution and the election of Judges, while the *Journal* did not publish it. Would it not be well for the Springfield *Journal* to publish the constitution again—otherwise its readers may go to the unnecessary trouble of getting themselves registered, so as to vote on the ratification of the instrument.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, is accused of having betrayed the unfortunate millionaires of that city in his veto of the Broadway Arcade Railroad bill. The readers he alleges are that the plan of relaying the street in this manner is doubtful, and opposed by many first-class us

entire route; that they take the property of the city in their own name, of the value of six or seven millions, and the privilege on Broadway, without compensation; that the building of the arcade will be a serious temporary obstruction, and the openings by which passengers descend from the present streets to the arcade railway will be a serious permanent obstruction to Broadway; that the sewerage, water and gas would be seriously interfered with; that a number of these disabilities would require special rule in order to make the road operative; that the assessment, and the amount of the damages to be awarded to the owners of property, would be seriously affected with these disabilities; that the sidewalks of Broadway would be covered on each side with hatchways, in order to light the parts below, which would be a serious obstruction to the upper street, and that the bill gives too much power to a company which, as yet, has no capital, and gives no security for the completion of the work. The Governor's points, on the whole, seem to possess a good deal of force.

The publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* (which title-name is Forney) notifies the public that he shall take an early occasion to expose the Senate Judiciary Committee for the manner in which they treated him and his business assistant when they were summoned before said committee, touching the payment of certain moneys to said Committee by Governor Bullock, of Georgia. We suppose that the publisher of the *Chronicle* was greatly aggravated by the questions propounded to him by the committee, and that the manner in which they were propounded was even less aggravating than the matter thereof.

Probably one of the reasons why New York gave 53,000 majority for the Democratic ticket, on Tuesday, was that the New York *Tribune* did not go for a sufficiently high tariff. One hundred dollars per ton on pig iron, and other things in proportion, was the figure that Mr. Greeley considered best calculated to protect American industry!

### Illinois State and County Agricultural Societies.

During the session of the Constitutional Convention, a resolution was passed, requesting the Auditor of Public Accounts to prepare a statement of amounts appropriated and paid by the State to, and on account of, the State Agricultural Society and the several local agricultural societies. The Auditor prepared the following statement, which was sent to the convention, but, from an oversight, was not formally presented to that body:

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED AND PAID BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS TO, AND ON ACCOUNT OF, THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND TO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

*To State Agricultural Society.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriation law, for 1853 and 1854 | $ 2,000 00 |
| $2,000.00 per annum, 1855 to 1869, inclusive, $2,000.00 per annum | 28,000 00 |
| Appropriation 1867, from 1866 to 1870 inclusive, $5,000.00 per annum | 25,000 00 |
| Printing reports, 1st volume | $ 3,144 59 |
| Printing reports, 2d volume | 1,784 37 |
| Printing reports, 3d volume | 2,054 40 |
| Printing reports, 4th volume | 11,926 78 |
| Printing and binding reports, 5th volume | 19,871 80 |
| Total | $ 95,042 23 |
| Estimated for binding 1st, 3d and 4th volumes | 6,860 00 |
| | $101,902 23 |

*To County Agricultural Societies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid for years 1856 and 1858, appropriation 1858 | $ 5,650 00 |
| Paid for years 1857 and 1859, appropriation 1857 | 17,500 00 |
| Paid for years 1860 and 1861, appropriation 1861 | 16,000 00 |
| Paid for years 1862 and 1864, and previous years, appropriation 1861 | 15,000 00 |
| Paid for years 1865 and 1866, and previous years, appropriation 1861 | 17,000 00 |
| Paid for years 1867 and 1868, and previous years, appropriation 1861 | 18,000 00 |
| Paid for year 1869 and previous years, appropriation 1861 | 10,000 00—$99,650 00 |
| | $201,552 23 |

### The Curculio—How to Exterminate Them—Important Discovery to Fruit Growers.

We learn from an extract of the *St. Joseph* (Mich.) *Herald*, of the 16th inst., that Hon. John Whitehead, Mr. Hanson, and other leading fruit-growers of that fruit region, have just discovered a way by which curculio may be destroyed in almost unlimited numbers. The *Herald* states that on the morning of the 16th inst. Mr. Whitehead called at that office, and stated that on the 14th inst. he killed 3,748 curculio around the trees in one of his peach orchards of 200 trees, and on the 15th, in four hours, on the same trees he killed 1,566. Mr. Whitehead also stated that Mr. Hanson, Mr. Rossiter and himself, in two hours, had killed upward of 5,000, in a portion of these small orchards. The manner of doing the work is as follows: Put the orchard in the best condition for work; then dig around the root of every peach tree, and smooth a circle for a diameter of two-and-a-half feet from the tree as a centre. Have the ground very clean and smooth in the morning, so that you can see a single hole close to the tree. Leave no place where the curculio can hide, except under the shelter you provide for them, and, when you see a hole in the ground close to the ground—about four pieces to the tree—either a chip, a piece of bark, or board, or lath, or rag, or corn cob, or chaff, or straw, or anything else for a cover. The curculio will conceal themselves under this shelter, and may be destroyed by thousands. Go around every day, turn over each one, and kill every curculio. They will grow sluggish after the chip; but may often be found on the ground under the chip.

Mr. William D. Ransom has made the curculio and its habits a study for many years. Last year, when hunting for the little turks, he discovered that they all dropped within two or three feet of the body of the peach at a sign of danger, and sheltered themselves on the trunk, in the holes near the base, and the underside of the principal limbs.

Some idea of the quantity of curculio which will gather on a single tree may be understood from the following facts: Mr. Ransom says that on the 15th he took 25, on the 15th, 65, and on the 16th, 200. On the same day, when Hanson and Whitehead called, they killed 1,000 on a single tree, and Mr. Whitehead added that, on the 14th inst., he killed 1,248 curculio around one tree, and on the 15th, in four hours, on the same tree, he killed 1,566. Mr. Whitehead also stated that Mr. Ransom

## THE LAW COURTS.

### What Obstinacy Costs—Correcting an Error.

### That Demolished Building—Return and Capture of a Thief.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE COST OF IRON NOT RECEIVED.

James Lee and Jacob Stetter, of Massillon, Ohio, v. Arthur W. Underwood. This was an action to recover the price of a quantity of pig iron shipped to defendant. A shipment of the metal was made to defendant, of which he was notified. He paid the small bay who came with the notes from the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway Company, to have it delivered at his Archer road yard, and made preparations to receive it accordingly. This message was not received by the company; or, if received, it was not acted on. Some days after, Meeker notified the company, and was then informed that there was a small sum due for demurrage. This claim was declined to be paid, and after a considerable delay, Mr. Meeker always refusing to pay the demurrage, the property was sold to defray the charges, and the balance paid over to the shippers, after deducting the demurrage. The plaintiffs claim that they had a claim against the defendant for the price of the property, and suspect the damage at $2,964.81.

BANKRUPTCY.

Robert E. Jenkins, assignee, of Thompson & Mallory, bankrupts, v. Henry W. McClellan. This is an action of trover to recover a quantity of merchandise, including shawls and velvets, valued at from $5,000 to $6,000, taken from the stock of the bankrupts by the sheriff, and also alleged by the assignee to have been executed in favor of the defendant. The defendant denies having knowledge of the insolvency of the firm of which he was a member, or of the fact that the property was taken in payment of a debt of one of the members of the firm, attempted there $5,000, and including which was the property in question, for less, in fact, than half of sale of the goods to secure the whole. The defendant claims that the property was paid for in part about the time of petition filed in bankruptcy, and was thereby rendered secure to him. He also claims that the whole value of the goods was paid, and that the assignee has no right to recover them.

NEW SUITS.

Timothy K. Fickler v. Joseph M. Lyons and William F. Wright, Assignees. Demand, $10,000. Assumpsit. Jarvis & Mann, attorneys for plaintiff.

Geo. Armstrong, Demand, $10,000. Assumpsit. Jarvis & Mann, attorneys for plaintiff.

Thomas Dyer, of Galva, Henry County, Ill., v. Joseph M. Lyons and William F. Wright, Assignees of Andrew Buston and executors of Reuben Huston, of Pickaway Co., O. Demand, $10,000. Trover. Jarvis & Mann, attorneys for plaintiff.

Mrs. Mary F. Davis, who said: The most pathetic refrain that was ever sung in a public court was the statement made by Mrs. Richardson of her unhappy life with McFarland, which ended in the murder of her husband by the latter. Her story was a long wail of misery, and when she was done the whole audience was in tears. Mrs. Richardson is a woman of about 30 years of age, and is considered quite handsome. She was dressed in deep mourning, and her face was pale and haggard, as if from long suffering. She told her story in a low, sad voice, and frequently broke down in the midst of it. She said that she was married to McFarland in 1865, and that for a long time they lived happily together. Then he began to neglect her, and finally left her and went to Europe. He returned in 1867, and then began a series of persecutions which ended in the murder of her husband. She said that McFarland had taken refuge in her house, and that he had threatened to kill her husband if he did not leave. She said that she had begged her husband to let McFarland alone, and that he had promised to make it up with him. She said that McFarland had threatened to kill her husband on the day of the murder, and that he had followed him to the house and shot him down in the hall. She said that McFarland had always been kind to her children, and that he had supported them. She said that McFarland had been married before he married her, and that his first wife was living. She said that McFarland had been married to his present wife in Europe, and that he had married a Scotch lady, named Miss Logan, in Virginia, before he married Mrs. Richardson. She said that McFarland had been a member of the Legislature from Virginia, and that he had been a Major in the rebel army. She said that McFarland had been a member of the Legislature from Virginia, and that he had been a Major in the rebel army. She said that McFarland had been a member of the Legislature from Virginia, and that he had been a Major in the rebel army.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

*Discharged*—John H. Dean, of Atkinson, Henry County.

*Ainsle of Bankruptcy*—Charles A. and C. H. Barker, John D. Mann and Jessie R. Spalding, of Chicago.

*In Proceedings*—Thomas L. Thornton and George A. Gould, of Galva, Henry County, Ill., proceeding instituted by Lewis W. Beck, creditor.

SUPERIOR COURT.

BREAKING A CHAIR.

Thomas Tyrrell v. Chairman Richmond, John Wentworth, Charles V. Dyer, William Lill, George W. Snow and Charles Wilke. This is an action of trespass, *vase clausum*, in which the damages are laid at $5,000. The plaintiff alleges a wrongful entry upon a part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the section 13, and 3 p. m., with the spoiling of fences, the destruction of growing crops and the removal of soil. Defendants, by special plea, set up that the Cook County Drainage Commissioners ordered the construction of a public road, and that it will run with power ditches, in the construction of which work they complained of was done; they also aver wise out of plaintiff's land, and that he consented to the commissioners. Heretofore the defendants were defendants, and upon this hot, $600 was awarded to plaintiff as damages, but, the judgment being reversed, the case was heard by the Court.

CITY COLLECTOR'S ERROR.

Ulrich Rohrbach v. The City et als. Final decree entered. Complainant alleges that the Court that complainant was the owner of Lots 33 and 34, in Block 3, School Section Addition to Chicago, and that he was duly assessed for the year 1869, for the purpose of grading Sedgwick street, and was subject to pay the sum of $1,000 for the same. Complainant alleges that the City Collector, defendant, has advertised the property for sale, and that the said assessment is void. The bill was taken as confessed as to the City, and the defendant, Mayer, answered, admitting the facts as stated in the bill, but claiming that the assessment was valid. The case was referred to Master in Chancery Bradley, who reported that the assessment was void, and that complainant was entitled to a decree. Decree entered accordingly.

THE FELT BE A SCHLUSS.

John J. Schwartz v. Charles Dayton. This was an action of trespass, *vase clausum*, in which the damages are laid at $5,000. The plaintiff alleges that he has been paid by plaintiff in regard of the injuries complained of, and Madison streets. It will be remembered that the building in question was destroyed by fire, and that the fire originated in the cellar of the building. The plaintiff claims that the defendant, by his negligence, caused the fire, and that the damage is $2,964.81.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT GONE.

Henry Peterson, residing on Fourteenth street, was up on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Thomas Addison, a colored man, residing on Lake street. It appeared that Peterson had struck Addison on the head with a hammer, and had inflicted a severe wound. Peterson pleaded guilty, and was fined $50 and costs.

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## THE NEW YORK WOMAN'S CLUB.

### Sarcasm on the McFarland Verdict. Strong Resolutions Concerning the Husband and Sustaining the Wife.

*From the New York World, May 18.*

The regular quarterly meeting of the Woman's Club, at Delmonico's, yesterday, was one of the largest ever held. Mrs. Birdsall presided over the meeting, and the following resolutions:

Whereas, The history of all ages has shown that the ownership of one human being by another is destructive of the best qualities of both and subversive of the interests of humanity; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we declare it to be a crime for the ownership of his wife, as illustrated in the recent McFarland trial, is a shame to manhood, an insult to womanhood, and a blot on the statute laws of our civilized country.

*Resolved*, That the bringing into court of letters purely private and personal, having no bearing upon the case, and the reading of them aloud before a crowded court and Southern strangers, is an unpardonable outrage upon the decency and refinement of the whole civilized world.

*Resolved*, That we have no profound sympathy with Mrs. Richardson; that we believe her to be as to a great extent responsible for the shameful tragedy that was an error of judgment in remaining so long with McFarland, who had forfeited every claim to her respect and outraged every instinct of her womanhood.

*Resolved*, That in the unblushing devotion of Mrs. Richardson, a woman wronged and outraged, they see only a sickening exhibition of depravity in our present nature, and blame all women their deserters.

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the remarks made by Mrs. Mary F. Davis, who said: The most pathetic refrain that was ever sung in a public court was the statement made by Mrs. Richardson of her unhappy life with McFarland, which ended in the murder of her husband by the latter. Her story was a long wail of misery, and when she was done the whole audience was in tears. Mrs. Richardson is a woman of about 30 years of age, and is considered quite handsome. She was dressed in deep mourning, and her face was pale and haggard, as if from long suffering. She told her story in a low, sad voice, and frequently broke down in the midst of it. She said that she was married to McFarland in 1865, and that for a long time they lived happily together. Then he began to neglect her, and finally left her and went to Europe. He returned in 1867, and then began a series of persecutions which ended in the murder of her husband. She said that McFarland had taken refuge in her house, and that he had threatened to kill her husband if he did not leave. She said that she had begged her husband to let McFarland alone, and that he had promised to make it up with him. She said that McFarland had threatened to kill her husband on the day of the murder, and that he had followed him to the house and shot him down in the hall. She said that McFarland had always been kind to her children, and that he had supported them. She said that McFarland had been married before he married her, and that his first wife was living. She said that McFarland had been married to his present wife in Europe, and that he had married a Scotch lady, named Miss Logan, in Virginia, before he married Mrs. Richardson. She said that McFarland had been a member of the Legislature from Virginia, and that he had been a Major in the rebel army. She said that McFarland had been a member of the Legislature from Virginia, and that he had been a Major in the rebel army.

## HOMŒOPATHY.

### Disease of the Heart—How Occasioned—The Human Form.

### Report on Surgery—Medical Literature—Election of Officers.

MORNING SESSION.

The Illinois Homœopathic State Medical Association met again yesterday morning, at No. 86 Lake street. Dr. J. G. Moore took the chair, Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

CARDIAC TROUBLES.

Dr. E. M. Hale, of Chicago, spoke of the value of Cactus in diseases of the heart, peculiar to their character. This remedy was useful in organic diseases of the heart, but especially in cases of the functional disorder known as "irritation of the heart." In this disease the heart was in increased action of the heart, the pulsations being from 100 to 120 per minute, and from 140 to 160 in a minute. This rapid action produced fainting, and sometimes death. There was generally an anxiety pain in the chest. The patient also complained, generally, that the heart was oppressed with hasmorrhoid and dyspepsia, these being symptoms often met with in connection with disease of the heart. was always annoying, and sometimes dangerous. Cactus counteracted the irritation and destroyed vitality. Business men suffered considerably from this disease. Persons from forty-eight to fifty years of age were liable to it. Females became they seldom took the time necessary for exercise. Professional men, especially such as members of the Board of Trade, politicians, merchants, and those who, like reporters, were especially liable to irritation of the cardiac nerves. Attendants upon the sick, and those at doors, were also subject to the disorder. It was thought at first that it was caused by the use of such as tobacco and tea, particularly tea, and this he (Dr. Hale) had formerly thought. Some proprietary substances contained Cactus mixed with them, and the latter was the cause of the disease. Cactus was a specific in the case of palsy, a yellow jaty, heart burn, and dyspepsia.

Dr. Hale read a case of palpitation of the heart on to tell his [illegible]

Dr. J. S. Mitchell, from the Committee on Provings, reported that Dr. Hale, of Chicago, and Dr. Hall, of Peoria, had provided the Association with a [illegible] Dr. Hall, of Peoria, had provided the Association with a [illegible] Dr. Hall, of Peoria, had provided the Association with a [illegible]

## SPORTING MATTERS.

### The Recent Southern Tour of the White Stockings—Summary of Events.

### What Was Accomplished, and What Remains to be Done.

### The Individual Averages—Programme for the Eastern Tour of the Chicago Club.

### Organization of the Illinois Base Ball Association.

BASE BALL.

THE SOUTHERN TOUR OF THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

The recent extended trip of the White Stockings, of Chicago, through the South was a remarkable one in all respects, attracting, more than ever elsewhere, a degree of interest and attention such as has rarely been excited by the movements of any base ball club. The achievements of the new professional nine, were in some instances, unparalleled, and a brief review of the events of the tour will be found of interest. On the 8th of April the Chicago Club started on its journey, its objective point being New Orleans, where the club were to be the guests of the Lone Stars, of that city. The party consisted of the ten players of the club, with Tom Foley as business manager, Johnnie Oberlander as scorer, and a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, the latter having been assigned as the chronicler of the trip.

ST. LOUIS

was selected as the first stop for the opening of the campaign, and it was here that the White Stockings received their christening. The name was suggested by the distinctive peculiarities of the new uniform, which was held donant for the first time, and the modest and most notable features of which were the snow white hat and socks. A handsomely striped in the crowd exclaimed: "Oh, look at the White Stockings!" The boy's choice of an appellation has since been uniformly endorsed throughout the country. On the afternoon of April 9, the series of victories was inaugurated by the White Stockings, who defeated the Union Club of St. Louis by a score of 47 to 4. The following day the Empires of that city tried it on, and were disposed of in the tune of 54 to 3. The stay of the White Stockings at St. Louis was an extremely pleasant one, and was marked by the exercise of the public attentions and courtesies of the Union and Empire Clubs. Sunday afternoon found the Chicago party embarked for

NEW ORLEANS,

where they arrived safely on Tuesday morning, May 3. They were met at the depot by Toby Hart, Esq., the genial President of the Lone Star Club, who had accordingly chartered a carriage and omnibus at a private boarding house on Canal street. The Red Stockings had still New Orleans the day previous. After a hearty breakfast the whole party club met the Atlantics, on Friday, and defeated them by the resulting in a victory for the McVeighs by 39 to 8. This was a magnificent game on the part of the White Stockings, and by no means a poor one by the Atlantics. Twice during the game the latter had filled each of the bases, but on each occasion the skill and strategy which was also to prevent the scoring of a run. Under the most favorable circumstances is so manifest to those familiar with base ball as to need no comment. The Atlantics deserves notice. The Atlantics were in, and each base was filled, and no out as yet. The back-stop stood sixty feet behind the plate, and his face was padded, and the ground in front covered with mattresses to prevent the bounding back of passed balls. Craver had shrewdly noticed the presence of the latter, and passed ball stopped, and turned a play to tag the base on third. Craver, having left Myrtle on the base on third. Craver, having left Myrtle on the third of his danger, and as the striker stood at the bat, Craver sung out to Myrtle to look out. He acquired sign to Myrtle, who pitched a very low ball, giving it but a moderate rate of speed. Unfortunately Craver allowed the ball to pass between his legs and go rolling on toward the back stop. The man on third saw the opening, and started for the home plate. Quick as a flash Craver wheeled and ran for the ball, while Myrtle, with the ball in his hand, ran forward to the home plate, and there received the ball from Craver. Craver had to secure the runner from third. It was a dangerous trick, to be sure, but the striker at the bat was very liable to make a hit which would bring in the run at all events, and Craver, having calculated the chances, concluded to run the risk. He succeeded, and the inning resulted in a whitewash for the Lone Stars.

AN "EFFECTIVE" CURTAIN.

On the Sunday following the game with the Lone Stars, the peculiar incidents of which were duly communicated upon by the writer of this report by telegraph. The umpire was a most efficient member of the pairing ten of the Lone Stars, whom he had also chosen as referee, and his decisions were to be victorious. He certainly did more to secure that end than St. Calithumpian Empires put together, but at last was compelled to undergo the mortification of having certain decisions of his reversed by the Chicago umpire, and was forcibly reminded to his purpose. It should not be inferred that the Lone Star nine were absent. Their characteristic was their well-known character for strict honor and integrity would not permit of such an intimidation. They openly declared themselves disgusted at the umpire's conduct, and declared that they would materially detracted from the credit they would otherwise have taken to themselves for the victory the White Stockings in so close a score. The behavior of the professionals was far from creditable, and their unfeigned intense provocation and exasperation is true, and they must have been more than human to have fully concealed their feelings (privately; but that they should have been so completely demoralized was disgraceful. They are a fine base ball, and they are not worthy to hold their position if they can not control their temper. Failures as to sacrifice still not efficiency to mere personal pique, however aggravating it may be the circumstances. They protested that they could not play it, but they were mistaken. They could have played it, and that they were held responsible for their refusal to do so, whatever circumstances.

The game with the Lone Stars was the only one in which the umpire pitched in favor of the striker, but the White Stockings had learned a lesson from the occurrences of the day previous, and succeeded in keeping cool and in playing a better game, although several of the positions were severely contested by the umpire.

On Monday they wound up matters by administering a defeat to the Crescent City Club, who have since badly worsted the Lone Stars. In the latter half of the game Foley went in to pitch for the Lone Stars, in the order named, Billy, Sarah Jane, Lady Pelican, Lolla, and Gipsey did not start.

Sunday was being polished at a fearful rate, and the fielding alone of Appleton, lost three runs by that never beat 6:30, was won by H. W. Green, Esq., of the Lone Star Club, Mr. Green's score at the Atlantic Athenæum and courtesies of the Union and Empire Clubs. Sunday afternoon found the Chicago party quartered for

THE GALAXY,

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LONDON, May 18.—The stake for the boat race between Oxford and Cambridge has already been filled. The race will take place on the Tyne, on Monday next.

BILLIARDS.

THE CARAMBOLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The billiard tournament closed to-day. Joseph Little won the championship and silver cup.

THE TURF.

OPENING RACES OF THE SEASON ON THE FASHION COURSE.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The first trotting meeting under the new rule commenced to-day on the Fashion Course, and consequently a large crowd was in attendance. Seven elegantly furnished, and a large assortment of liquors will be found there as good as any in the city. Mr. W. W. Leonard, long favorably known in Chicago in connection with the trade, will have charge of the cigar and tobacco department. The patronage is cordially invited to be supplied with the choicest brands. The opening will occur on the 20th of April, in the series of victories was inaugurated by the White Stockings, who defeated the Union Club of St. Louis by a score of 47 to 4. The following day the Empires of that city tried it on, and were disposed of in the tune of 54 to 3. The stay of the White Stockings at St. Louis was an extremely pleasant one, and was marked by the exercise of the public attentions and courtesies of the Union and Empire Clubs. Sunday afternoon found the Chicago party quartered for

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